

POETRY.

SLEEPING AND WAKING DREAMS.

BY MRS. ADY.

The bright and varied dreams that cheer
The darkness of the night,
How soon our sorrows disappear
Beneath their magic light!
Long vanished pleasures they renew,
Long absent friends restore;
The loved and lost, the good and true,
They yield to us once more.

"The true we wake, and sigh to meet
The world's returning strife;
But coming night shall bid us greet
In sleep another life.
Age may assert its ruthless power,
But still those dreams remain,
Giving to us the precious hour
Of youth and joy again.

But there are dreams more bright, more
blest,
That tell us in the day,
How soon in such enchanted rest
Life's vigor renews a way.
We imagine fair and cloudless years
Beneath a spell like this,
And deem our changeful vale of tears
A fairy-land of bliss.

We wake—we feel our trust betrayed,
We mourn in fruitless pain;
Alas! when once such visions fade,
They charm us not again;
A faint and vestige of the dream
May in our hearts be nursed;
But never in its second beam
So sunny as its first.

And when in age we sadly sigh
O'er blighted hopes of truth,
We trace in bitter mockery
The day-dreams of our youth;
Yet we had view'd this world of woe,
Perhaps with kindred glance,
Had we ne'er decked it with the glow
Of fanciful romance.

Safe are the dreams that night bestows—
They come to us unsought,
And pass unbid; but woe to those
Who dream in daily thought.
Who picture friends and lovers true,
Glad scenes unbroken lies;
Oh! how should they endure to view
Life's rough realities!

Must we then turn from joy's fair bowers,
All lovely as they seem?
No—hopes of radiant life are ours,
Hopes that are not a dream;
They tell us 'mid our pleasures brief
There is a land more dear,
And whispers in the time of grief—
"Thy refuge is not here."

MISCELLANEOUS.

How to be Happy.—Do all the good
you can. Whenever you hear of a poor
widow, an orphan child, or aged man
who is in affliction, pay that individual a
visit. Do not hoard up all you earn;
give a certain portion of your property
to the poor. Never get angry. If you are
slendered or imposed upon, better suf-
fer a lute than to retaliate and use
harsh language. Be not proud or selfish.
Think no more highly of yourself and
your talents than you do of the capacities
of others. Pay all you owe. Keep out
of debt. Have nothing to do with law-
yers. Get not entangled in the meshes
of the law; avoid it as the sure gate to
ruin. Shun vicious pursuits and un-
principled associates. Honor the Sab-
bath; serve God; and be devoted to trust
and religion. Finally, take some useful
paper, pay for it in advance, and read it
attentively—and, our word for it, you
will be happy. Peace and contentment
will smile in your path, joy dance on
your countenance, and every lane of life
before you will be fraught with blessings
rich and abundant.—*Portland Tribune.*

Snarling.—For a man to enjoy him-
self, he must take the world as it is; mix-
ed up with a thousand shades and a thou-
sand spots of sunshine—a cloud here and
there; a bright sky; a storm to-day, and
a calm to-morrow; the chill piercing
winds of autumn, and the bland, reviving
breath of summer. He should realize,
too, that he is surrounded by individuals
of different dispositions and characters,
and take the mass as they are, and not as
he fancies they ought to be. He should
look up to heaven in gratitude for what
he enjoys, and not censure God for what
he has not granted. Then he will cease
fretting and snarling, and not before. If
there is one character on earth who de-
serves the appellation of the fool more than
another, it must be that person who con-
tinually frets and snarls, and never
sees a moment's peace, while surround-
ed by every thing to please and in-
struct.—*Portland Argus.*

**To be Dazzled is to be Darkened, not
Enlightened.**—If we gaze too intently
at the material sun, we seem to be sur-
rounded, when we remove our eyes,
with black spots and a misty dimness—
So it is with the enthusiast who con-
templates too long and too closely the bright-
ness of the spiritual sun. "Blind with
excess of light," when he looks out
upon the world, it appears a mass of
moral plague spots, a sink of benighted
iniquity, and he denounces mankind at
large as wallowers in reckless abandon-
ment, sinful worshippers of dumb idols
in a dark cave. Does it never occur to
these libellers of their species, these de-
baters of man, that they cannot with-
out impugn the Creator, Can that be
called a rational zeal for the glory of
God which exhibits itself in an irritation

at contempt for God's image? As the
surest foundation for a proper respect to-
wards others is self-respect, so the best
security for loving and being loved by
Heaven is to love and be beloved by the
inhabitants of earth.

Man would be much less likely to for-
get himself, would find himself much
less debased by the alloy of humanity, if
he always kept in mind and endeavored
to act consistently with his divine origi-
nality, and we shall have a better chance of im-
proving his nature if we seek to elevate
the human standard to the Divine, than
when we endeavor to degrade it to the
Devil.

We are apt to be proud of our earthly
ancestors; how much more noble and ex-
alting would be our pride if it sprang
from an ever-present sense of our de-
cent from a heavenly father! When
Anaxagoras was asked to what country
he belonged he pointed to the skies.
Warburton has a fine image as to the
divine light that is enshrined within ev-
ery mortal frame: "The solar light is
not less real in the rainbow, where its
rays become untwisted, and each differ-
ing thread distinctly seen, than while
they remain united and incorporated with
the sun. Just so the divine nature is one
simple, undivided perfection in the God-
head himself; but when refracted and
diverted in passing through the human
mind, it becomes powers—justice—mer-
cy—which are separated, and adequately
represented to the mind."

There is a time when we may gaze at
the spiritual sun without fear of being
dazzled. In the hour of our affliction,
when we contemplate it through a show-
er of tears, its rays form a rainbow
that unites heaven to earth, and recon-
ciles us to the present by filling us with
the hope of a hereafter.

FAMILY HONESTY.

What sort of honesty is family honest-
y? I may reply by asking, what other
kind of honesty is there? Did you ever
know a man to be honest, if his family
were not honest with him? The family
must be agreed in being honest, or it
will be a hard matter for the father to be
honest. How can he fulfil his engage-
ments and pay his debts and be satisfied
with fair moderate profits, if his wife
and children are working hard against
him, by expending as much as they can?
They may say, indeed, we must have
such and such things, we cannot be any
ways decent without them. Well, the
more unreasonable and extravagant peo-
ple are, the more they will think and talk
in this way. How then is a man to
pay his debts, and meet his engagements,
and live upon moderate profits with such
a family? No. Not only must the
husband be honest, the wife too must be
honest. They must all think not only
of what they want, but of what they
own, and of all the demands that will
come upon them. Then they will work
with him in avoiding expense, and in
making the best of all things, that every-
one may receive his just due from his
family. When a man is not honest, his
family share in his dishonesty; and
when a man is honest, half of the credit
of his honesty is due to his wife. This
is the fact in many cases at least. Then
when the principle of being strictly hon-
est is carried out by the parents, in con-
versation and practice, their children will
be very sure to be honest; and then the
excellent virtue of honesty will be heredi-
tary in the family as in the "big hall table."
It may be seen then by these re-
marks, that many more persons are con-
cerned in the virtue of honesty, than
mere men of business. All the members
of their families are concerned in it;
and therefore to secure commercial honest-
y, we must have family honesty. Not on-
ly must the father calculate to keep with-
in his means, and meet his engagements;
but his family must calculate on it with
him, and then he may succeed. When
they all do this, and feel a sacred regard
to other's rights, and are not willing to
enjoy any luxury or even comfort to the
injury of others, they reach a high de-
gree of moral excellence.

Striking Lesson.—You teach, said
the Emperor Trajan to Rabbi Joshua,
that God is everywhere, and that he
resides among your nation. I should
like to see him.

God's presence is indeed everywhere,
replied Joshua, but he cannot be seen,
no mortal eye can behold his glory.
The Emperor insisted.

Well, said Joshua, suppose we try
to look first at one of his ambassadors?
The Emperor consented. The Rabbi
took him into the open air at noonday,
and bade him look at the sun in its meri-
dian splendor.

"I cannot," said Trajan, "the light daz-
zles me."
"You are unable," said Joshua, "to en-
dure the light of one of his creatures, and
cannot then expect to behold the resplen-
dent glory of the Creator? Would not
such a light annihilate thee?"

EMIGRATION ANECDOTE.

The following interesting narrative, so
fraught with romance, we copy from Niles'
Register of October 18, 1817, credited to the
Releigh Register:

A person who had made a considera-
ble fortune in Philadelphia, as a butcher,
went on board one of the last ships from
Amsterdam, which had a number of Ger-
man Redemptioners, for the purpose of
purchasing one to assist him in business.
After examining the physiognomy of sev-
eral of the passengers, without being able
to please himself, his attention was ar-
rested by the tranquil and composed
countenance of a man rather advanced in
years, but with much appearance of
strength and activity. No less pleas-
ured with the conversation of the German,
than with his exterior, he described the
purpose for which he wanted a servant,
and obtained the man's consent to pur-
chase his indentures, provided he would
also purchase those of his wife
who had accompanied him. The par-
ties then went ashore to complete the
business, attended by the captain, and
upon the name of the persons being men-
tioned, to insert them in the writings,
they were the same with those of the
purchaser's father and mother; and upon
further inquiry, he ascertained them to
be in fact his father and mother—the lat-
ter declaring that if he was their son, he
had a remarkable mole on his left arm—
which proved to be the case. It is ad-
ded that nothing could surpass the joy of
all parties. The providence of God had
snatched the venerable pair from poverty
and beggary, & conducted them to plen-
ty and independence under the protection
of an affectionate son. He, it seemed,
had run away from his parents when
quite a boy, and from the continual war
in Europe, neither heard of the other un-
til this unexpected joyful meeting.

Chastening Influence of Illness.

There is something in the feeling of
weakness which succeeds after long ill-
ness, of the most delicious and refined
enjoyment. The spirit, emerging as it
were from the thralldom of its grosser
passions, rises high and triumphant above
the meaner thoughts and ambitious of
daily life. Purer feelings, more enor-
thing hopes, succeed, and dreams of our
childhood, mingling with our promises
for the future, make up an ideal exis-
tence, in which the low passions and
cares of ordinary life enter not or are for-
gotten. "Fie then we learn to hold con-
verse with ourselves; 'tis then we ask
how has our manhood performed the
promises of its youth? or how have our
faded prospects borne out the pledges
of our boyhood?" Is it then, in the calm
solitude of our lonely hearts, we learn how
our failures are but another name for
our faults, and that what we looked upon
as vicissitudes of fortune are but the
fruits of our own sices. Alas! how
short-lived are such intervals. Like the
faint sunshine of the wintry sky, they
throw one bright and joyous tint over
the dark landscape; for a moment the
valley and the mountain-top are bathed
in a ruddy glow; the leafless tree and
dark mass seem to feel a touch of spring;
but the next instant it has passed. The
lowering clouds and dark shadows inter-
vene, and the cold blast, and the morn-
ing wind, and the dreary waste, are once
more before us.—*New Mirror.*

Predictions Fulfilled.—In 1813 Oliver
Evans predicted:

1st. That the time would come when
people would travel in stages moved by
steam engines from one city to another,
almost as fast as birds fly, 15 or 20 miles
an hour.

2d. A carriage will set out from Wash-
ington in the morning, the passengers
will breakfast at Baltimore, dine at Phil-
adelphia, and sup at New York, the
same day.

To accomplish this two sets of rail-
way will be laid, travelled by night as
well as by day, and the passengers will
sleep in these stages as comfortably as
they now do in steamboats.

3d. A steam engine, consuming from
a quarter to half a cord of wood, will
drive a carriage 180 miles in twelve
hours, with 20 or 30 passengers, and
will consume six gallons of water.

Wrong here.
Steam engines will drive boats 10 or
12 miles an hour, and there will be as
many as 100 steamboats on the Missis-
sippi and other western waters, as prophe-
sied 30 years ago.

A Large Chapel.—A late English pa-
per states that in the new Roman Catho-
lic church of Garry, in the county of
Wexford, the Very Rev. Theobald
Machow administered the eucharist to
20,000 persons on the 1st of May. This
chapel covers an area of 10,628
square feet. It is of a cruciform form,
of the Norman Gothic style of architecture,
and is considered the finest ecclesiastical
building erected by the Catholics of those
times since the Reformation.

Important to the Ladies.—An Eng-
lish paper has the following card to ad-
dress the ladies of the world: "Half a
pound of soft soap, half a pound of hon-
ey, one pint of English gin, mixed well
together, and with a sponge clean
the work with it, and then apply cold
water in the same manner; dry with
brown cloth; the brightest colors will be
unimpaired."

Soap Suds.—Next to the suds of ani-
mals, Soap Suds is probably the most
efficient fertilizer a farmer can apply
to the soil. It contains the food of plants
in a state of perfect solution, which
renders its effects upon vegetation speedy,
and beyond those of any other substance
that can be applied.

But how few there are who trouble
themselves to economize this invalua-
ble agent of fertility! Instead of being
carefully preserved and applied to the
soil, it is usually thrown away or at
least led by conductors to some hol-
low or sink near the dwelling-house, to
become putrid and fill the surround-
ing atmosphere with pestilential mis-
ma occasioning diseases and perhaps death.
This ought not to be. The suds made
in a common family during the year, is
worth more as a manure, for most crops,
than the excrement of two well kept
cows during the same period. For wa-
tering gardens it is invaluable. Its alk-
aline properties render it not only highly
nutritious, but a preventative also of
many evils resulting from predatory in-
cursions and attacks of insectivorous en-
emies, such as flies, worms and the like,
and to which plants are at all times more
or less exposed, and especially while
young and green.—*Maine Cultivator.*

Laziness.—The laziest man we ever
heard of was described as follows, to a
friend of ours, by an old lady in Coweta
county, Georgia:

"Perhaps you didn't know Zeke Gib-
bens, who lived down here on West
Fork; well, he was the laziest man you
ever heard tell of. When he and his
wife got married they had a pretty good
chance of track between 'em. But Zeke
was too lazy to make crops, and so ev-
ery thing went to rack and ruin.

Zeke's wife was a right smart woman,
so she told him one day he'd got to go
to work. 'Can't you plow,' says she.
'Don't know how,' says Zeke. 'Well,
I'll show you,' says she; so she geared up
the horse, put him in the plough herself,
and took Zeke and led him to it, and
put his hand on the plow handle, and
do you think the lazy critter didn't stand
there without stirring a scratch, till the
calves eat all his coat-tail off!"

Measuring Music.—A would-be wag,
green in the trade, went into a tailor's
shop yesterday, where a solemn looking
Yankee youth was cutting out clothes.

"Have you any jawshaps?" said the
new fledged aspirant in wit.

"No," replied the Yankee tailor boy,
"but we can take the measure of your
mouth and make you one."—*Picayune.*

"I have brought you this bill until I am
fairly sick and tired of it," said a collector
to a creditor, upon whom he had called at
least forty times.

"You are, eh?" coolly rejoined the cred-
itor.

"Yes, I am," was the response.

"Well, then, you had better not pre-
sent it again. There will be two of us
pleased if you do not, for to tell the
truth, I am sick and tired of seeing that
idiotic bill myself."

A long snort came.—Bread stuffs
form an important item in the rapidly
growing commerce of this city. To il-
lustrate the branch of our trade, we have
made a small calculation which will be
found to be entirely correct.

During the last week in May there was
sent from Buffalo via the canal six hundred
thousand and ninety seven barrels of flour
and sixty eight thousand six hundred and
fifty six bushels of wheat. Allowing
each barrel of the latter to make forty
five pounds of flour, and each barrel of
the former to contain one hundred and
ninety six pounds, the total of pounds was
fifty millions sixty four thousand
five hundred and thirty two. During
the same period there was sent from this
city, along with this immense quantity of
flour, thirteen hundred and forty eight
thousand two hundred and thirteen
pounds of butter and lard. There was
also sent over two and a quarter millions
of pounds of pearlsh and other ashes.

Now, if the good people on the road will
furnish proper "wetwing" and the place to
bake it in, we will put two pounds of
good flour in each foot of cake, and lard,
butter and saleratus enough to march,
and treat them with a continuous Short
Cake fourteen hundred twenty six thou-
sand miles and one hundred and eighty
rods long.

One end of this cake might be placed
in the capital of Missouri, and the other
would not only reach to Boston, but it
would "ruck out" over the Atlantic some
two hundred miles. Of this all the peo-
ple of the United States might eat and be
filled without a miracle, besides giving
the fish of the great deep, a "glorious
nibble."

As an addenda to the above, it will be
seen that within the last 21 hours there
have arrived in port, over 25,000 barrels
of flour, and 32,000 bushels of wheat,
and other articles in proportion.—*Buffalo
Com. Adv.*

The Arch Duke Charles of Austria.

This illustrious prince, celebrated for
his generalship in his campaign against
Napoleon, still lives in high honor and
estimation at the Austrian Court. At the
festival given by Mr. Jenifer, at Vienna on
the 22d of February, in honor of Wash-
ington's birth day, the Arch Duke Charles
was present, and signified his high re-
spect for the name of Washington in a
marked manner. Our Minister, Mr. Jeni-
fer, gratified at the admiration then ex-
pressed on subsequent occasions expressed by
the Arch Duke of the character of the
American Hero, presented to the prince
a copy of the "Life of Washington." A
letter from Vienna to a gentleman in this
city gives the following passage from the
reply of the Arch Duke in acknowledgment
of the present: "His name (Wash-
ington's) recalls events too memorable
and attaches itself too essentially to the
emancipation of his country, of which he
was the Founder, the Hero and Supporter,
that the history of his time should not pass
to posterity without the lustre of his civic
and military virtues."

A Novel Enterprise.—A company
of our wealthy citizens have expended
three or four acres of ground back of
the city, on the creek, and intend
converting it into a poultry yard, from
which our market will be regularly sup-
plied with fowls and eggs. The enter-
prise is a novel one in this quarter, and
we hope it may prove profitable. The
advantages which it will afford to our
citizens in enabling them to procure ar-
ticles of general consumption at all times,
and with a certainty of their being in
good order, will at least entitle the en-
deavor to encouragement.—*Wheeling
Gazette.*

Unusual Fatality.—Young Crowley,
who was drowned in the Delaware on
Friday last, was found yesterday morning
and in the afternoon consigned to the
grave at the corner of Pine and Fourth
streets. He was an only son and his
mother was a widow. His companions
in large numbers, followed his corpse in
procession to the grave. The Rev. Mr.
Brainerd, in his address, said that seven
of the same circle of relatives had found
a watery grave.—*Philad. Inq.*

Repeal in Ireland.—The intimation
on the part of the British Ministry, that
force would be employed to put down
the "repeal agitation" in Ireland, has
caused great excitement among the Irish
people. It would seem that a conflict is
at hand. O'Connell and his friends have
gone too far to recede. They maintain
however, that they occupy constitutional
ground; that their measures to promote
repeal have violated no law; that they
have a right, in fact, to carry on a peace-
ful agitation in which no weapons but
petitions and remonstrances are used;
but the anger and alarm of the British
Government at the growing discontent
and disaffection in Ireland are arousing
the Ministry to put forth the iron arm
of power by which all questions of right
are to be summarily disposed of.

From the Chatham (Canada West) Journal.

Revolt of an Incendiary.—On
the night of Sunday, the tavern of John
Drury, at Amherstburg, was discovered
to have been fired from the outside.

Mrs. Blucher, who slept in the upper
story of the house, together with her
two children, opening the door to go out
of the room, was driven back by the
flames, which scorched her bosom, and
burnt part of her clothing; she instantly
shot the door, and threw herself from the
window, landing in the street at the mo-
ment, that she was leaving her chil-
dren to perish. The pavement, upon
which she fell, bruised her body so
deadly that she now remains in a dan-
gerous situation. In the meantime, the
very fire was raised; the book and lad-
der company arrived, and, to save the
adjacent buildings, tore the house to the
ground, when the bodies of the smothered
children were found in its ruins.

The bones of a man were also afterwards
discovered, whose name our informant
could not learn. The tragedy was not
however to end here; for on Tuesday,
the unhappy man, Drury, was seized
with a fit in the public streets, and hav-
ing been carried into a house, expired in
a few hours. What adds to the horror
of the tale, is, that there is every reason
to believe the fire to have been caused
by an incendiary; a young man, who
has since fled, having threatened, some
days before, that he would burn the
house.

New Financial Scheme.—A correspondent
in Washington whose occasional letters have
given hints of coming events, or hints which
seemed to prevent certain contemplated
acts, writes to us as follows:

Mr. Spencer has a grand scheme of fi-
nance and circulation on foot, to issue
millions of Treasury notes, all of \$50,
all redeemable at different banks in the
large cities, which are to be made deposite
banks. The plan is fixed and settled,
and it is intended as a movement against
a United States Bank by giving a circu-
lation to the country in the form of their
notes. Great importance is attached to
it by the Cabinet as a political move,
and it will probably be the nucleus of
which to build a great political machine,
embracing discounts and exchanges, &c.

A Remarkable Fall of Water.

Two hundred miles from Long Island
Sound is a narrow pass in the river Con-
necticut, only five yards over, formed by
the shelving mountains of solid rock,
whose tops intercept the clouds.—
Through this chasm are compelled to
pass all the waters which in the time of
floods bury the northern country. At
the upper Cohos the river then spreads
twenty four miles wide, and for five
or six weeks first rate ships might sail
over lands that afterwards produce the
greatest crops of hay and grain in all
America. People who can bear the sight
the groans, the tremblings, and early
motion of water, trees and ice through this
awful passage, view with astonishment
one of the greatest phenomena in Nature.
Here water is condensed, without frost,
by pressure, by swiftness, between the
adamant sturdy rocks, to such a degree
induration that no iron crow can be
forced into it. Here iron, lead, and
cork have one common weight, here
steadily as time, and harder than marble,
the stream passes irresistible, it not
swiftly lightning; the electric fire sends
trees in pieces with no greater ease
than does this mighty water. The pas-
sage is about four hundred yards in length
and of a zigzag form, with obtuse corners.
At high water are carried through this strait
masts and other timber with incredible
swiftness, and sometimes with safety,
but when the water is too low, the masts,
timber, and trees, strike on one side or
the other, and though of the largest size,
are rent in one moment into shivers, and
splintered like a broom, to the amaze-
ment of spectators. The meadows for
many miles below, are covered with im-
mense quantities of wood, thus torn in
pieces, which compel the hardest trav-
ellers to reflect how feeble is man, and
how great the Almighty, who formed the
lightnings, and the irresistible power and
strength of water!

No living creature was ever known
to pass through this narrow, except an
Indian woman, who was in a canoe at-
tempting to cross the river above it, but
caterfully suffered herself to fall, within
the power of the current. Perceiving
danger, she took a bottle of rum she had
with her, and drank the whole of it,
then lay down in the canoe to meet her
destiny. Most wonderful to tell, she
went safely through, and was taken out of
the canoe some miles below, very much
intoxicated. Being asked how she could
be so daringly imprudent as to drink such
a quantity of rum with the prospect of
instant death before her, she squaw-
ed, as well as her condition would let her, re-
plied—Yes, yes, white man, it was too
much rum for once, to be sure; but I was
not willing to lose a drop of it, and
you see I have saved it!—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Boston papers mention that among
the persons to be present at the celebra-
tion of the completion of the Bunker Hill
Monument, on the 17th of June, is Gen.
Gideon Foster, a resident of Danvers,
now 95 years old. He commanded the
Danvers militia men who fought in the
battle of Lexington, and has survived all
those who served under him. He is in
the enjoyment of excellent health, and
hopes fair to live many years longer.

Horrid Tragedy.—We learn from the
Fredericksburg (Virginia) Democrat of
Friday, the following particulars of a
most atrocious affair, which occurred in
Madison. It seems that a young man
named Ford was severely coward for
some offence, by a man named Hick-
—The brothers of Ford, two or three in
number, were highly incensed on ac-
count of the occurrence, and threatened
revenge. One day last week, the par-
ties met by agreement, some miles from
home—near James City, armed and ac-
companied by friends. Efforts were
made to prevent a meeting; but to no
avail. Back coolly ordered a coffin, and
went to the place appointed, armed
with pistols and a scythe. One of the
Fords approached him with a cowhide;
with a intent in his other hand to be
used, if back resisted. Resistance being
made, the pistol was discharged, and
back fell, the ball having entered his
head. The parties, we understand,
have heretofore sustained a good charac-
ter, which makes this transaction doubly
barbarous.

Ireland.—A letter dated at Tipperary
on the 15th ultimo says: "This country
is becoming much agitated by the dis-
cussion of the question of the repeal of
the Union with England, but they have
no chance of carrying it. The idea of
having what they term an independent
Parliament in Ireland is a complete delu-
sion, and, in my opinion, nine-tenths
of the advocates of repeal look forward
to a separation of the two countries.—
This, if attainable, could only be by the
sacrifice of thousands of lives. I am
afraid that O'Connell is leading his fol-
lowers to the verge of a fearful precipice."

Friends.—We ought always to make
choices of persons of such worth and hon-
or for our friends, that if they should
ever come to be so, will not abuse our
confidence, nor give us cause to fear them
if enemies.

High heeled boots and a strict re-vo-
man of common sense, the plainest sign-
board in the world, of chambers to let
—apply at the tailor's.

Correspondence of the Phila. Inquirer.

Harrisburg, June 9, 1843.

The Supreme Court decided this morning that the law taxing the salaries of the Judges of the several Courts, is unconstitutional; and also that the law reducing the salaries \$400, does not extend to those whose appointment was prior to the increase of salaries soon after the adoption of the new Constitution. The case was brought up on a Mandamus upon the Treasurer, who refused to pay the salary of Judge Hepburn, of Carlisle. Judge Hepburn claimed \$2,000, and the State Treasurer refused to pay more than \$1,600. It was argued that Judge Hepburn having been appointed before the salary was raised, the \$400 was nothing more than a gratuity, which the Legislature was at liberty to take away. The Court, however, thought otherwise, and so decided. It also decided that it was unconstitutional to lay a specific tax upon the salaries of Judges, as it would indirectly what could not be done directly, viz., reduce the salaries of Judges, fixed by law during their continuance in office. Judge Rogers delivered the opinion of the Court, which was very able, and occupied about an hour in the delivery.

Georgia.—The Democratic State Convention of Georgia assembled at Milledgeville on the 5th instant. The Hon. Mark A. Cooper received the nomination as candidate for Governor. Among the proceedings of the Convention, a committee of 21 members was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of expressing, by the convention, the preference of the Democratic party of a candidate for the office of President of the United States. This committee reported on Tuesday morning and recommended Mr. Calhoun as the favorite candidate of the party. The committee also reported resolutions declaring that they would abide by the nomination of the National Convention.

The Oregon Country.—A late number of the London Times says, the negotiations in reference to this Territory are quietly and steadily proceeding in London, and we have no doubt that in another year the Minister will be able to lay before the nation an satisfactory settlement of the north-western as they have already done of the north-eastern boundary of the United States.

The business of removing public officers to make vacancies for favorites, appears to be prosecuted by Mr. Tyler with great industry and zeal. Almost every mail gives information of them. Removals are made without reasonable complaint or objection against the incumbent, and new men are appointed without caring for their fitness for the public service. It is matter of regular bargain and sale—so much office for so much adulation—a regular trade between treachery and servility in market over.

Trenton Gazette.

A Case of Conscience.—From the Mail we learn that Mr. Thomas B. Hawkes, of this city, has received a letter from two young men, containing a remittance of money in payment for goods which they stole from his store a long time since. The letter states that these young men, having become converted, their consciences required them to make the restoration. We hope that this example will throw light upon a great many other dark hearts. — *Boston Journal.*

A Western Man in Paris.—A correspondent of the Ohio Journal, now in Paris, speaks in this way: "This is a city of considerable magnitude, and most of the houses are particularly high, the streets particularly narrow, with wide walks more particularly so; and every thoroughfare is thronged with parleyvoos of every age, sex & condition, all running hither & thither, apparently engaged most earnestly in doing nothing at all. Only that of a million and a half of human beings living in one city, and not one of five hundred able to understand a word of English. I think it strange evidence of their total depravity, and is much to be regretted, especially by one that can't speak French."

A Mexican paper gives the following summary of casualties in the United States during what has passed of this year, (less than four months,) as collected from the New York papers. We do not know how exact it is, but we will copy it, as an estimate which it may be worth while to make annually in our future statistics:

"Houses burnt 474, with a loss of \$2,671, 100. Murders, 180. Suicides, 65. Accidental deaths, 678; of which 284 were by drowning, 40 by fire, 24 by fire-arms imprudently handled, 24 by lightning, 40 by falls from horseback, 16 by the clothes taking fire; probably a large part of the remainder were by steamboat explosions."

A Singular Death.—The Cincinnati Sun of the 30th ultimo says: "Some time last week a man was found on Deer creek bridge dead, in a singular position. It appears that the fellow had been stealing hogs through the night, and made off with them safely, and was on his fourth voyage, but getting weary, had stopped to rest. The feet of the animal were tied with a cord and slung over his head, and as he leaned upon the railing, it is supposed the hog slipped over the side, choking the man to death."

John Slater, the distinguished manufacturer, died last week in the village of that name, in Rhode Island. He was from England originally, and among the very earliest of the pioneers in introducing the manufacture of domestic goods into this country.

A True Wife.—The Buffalo papers announce the death, on the 21st of May, of Mrs. Maria Wait, in the 31st year of her age. This lady was the wife of Benjamin Wait, one of the Canadian political convicts. An obituary notice in the Buffalo Commercial says: "She was a woman of very uncommon powers of mind, amiable in her deportment, ardent in her affection, and of unflinching energy and perseverance of character. Her exertions in behalf of her husband and his fellow prisoners who were under sentence of death for political offences committed during the winter of 1837 and '38, in Upper Canada, seemed almost superhuman. After having procured a commutation of the sentence from death to perpetual banishment to Van Dieman's Land, she went directly to London, where she continued ten months her unwearied exertions for their final release."

She was most kindly received by the Queen—the heads of department and all the officers of the Crown. Through her exertions, the freedom of the island was extended to them, and all the liberty they could enjoy in the land of their exile—and but for their escape, the soon would have procured their final pardon. Her trials and sufferings during this period of incessant toil and anxiety are most affecting and graphically described in her letters to a friend, published in her husband's narrative, which will be read with deep interest by all.

Terrible Accident.—We learn from the Painesville (Ohio) Telegraph that on Saturday night, the 30 inst., as the stage from the South was crossing the bridge on the Chardon road, a short distance from Painesville, the lumber gave way, and the whole span of the bridge, about forty feet in length, together with the coach, horses, driver and seven passengers, were precipitated with a tremendous crash, about twenty feet into the stream below. All the passengers were more or less injured, some of them seriously. One gentleman had to suspend his journey in consequence of the injuries he received. The child of Finley McGrew, (the only name given) was killed instantly, and the mother so much injured as to render her recovery doubtful.

During the storm, on Saturday morning last, whilst a Mr. Evings, of Floyd county, Indiana, and another young man were in a stable, a horse near them was killed by lightning, and Mr. E. was cannon severely shocked. Mr. E. carried him into the house, where he found that his wife had been killed. There was no damage done either to the house or the stable, and the two buildings were some forty or fifty yards distant from each other. This is most singular, since both deaths must have been caused by the same explosion. — *Louisville Journal.*

June 7.

There is a split among the Mormons, and the seceders, under one Hinkle, have set up a separate establishment on their own hook near a place called Blue Grass, somewhere in the territory of Iowa. Hinkle has already baptized four hundred into his new form of fanaticism, and appears to be driving a lively business of it. After he has baptized his new recruits he lays his hands upon their heads when he says they receive power to prophesy, cure the sick, heal the lame, and perform all other miracles, like the Apostles of our Saviour! We have a great deal to say about the 'march of intelligence,' and abundance of flattery to bestow upon the enlightenment of the nineteenth century, the spread of science and the ameliorating influence of education, but it seems to us that there is about as much gross ignorance and disgusting fanaticism in our day as at any former period. — *N. Y. Courier.*

Knitting Stockings.—Some nimble-witted Yankee in Springfield, Mass., instead of minding his wooden nutmeg business, has taken the trouble to invent a machine for knitting stockings. And so well has he succeeded, that the product of his machine extend to every kind of hose, which it makes without a seam or blemish. With one horse power he can drive five hundred machines; one girl can tend ten machines; and each machine can turn out one sock an hour. By this rule an engine of one horse power and fifty girls, would manufacture in one day five thousand short hose, or fifteen thousand pairs in a week. It has been calculated, at this rate of turning out stockings, that the work upon each pair, including the spinning of the yarn, would not exceed one cent!

Who is for Niagara Falls?—Traveling is this summer dog cheap. We understand that a person can go from Philadelphia to the Falls of Niagara for eight dollars and fifty cents. The fare is said to be as follows: From Philadelphia to New York \$3, from New York to Albany 50 cents, from Albany to Rochester \$2, and from thence to Niagara \$2. The mighty character of Niagara, which strikes the eye of the beholder with awe when first viewed and which has not in the known world its equal in grandeur and sublimity, will soon become so common that it will be unfashionable to journey thither for the mere purpose of recording one's name to boast about hereafter.

The Alton, Ill., Telegraph says that since George L. Ward, appointed receiver of the Land office at Chicago, has removed, there is but a single Tyler man in Alton. But a few more can be had upon the same terms as Ward and others were obtained.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer writes: "There is a considerable increase of tolls on the Public Works, for April and May, over that year for the same time. There has never been so much produce carried eastward. The quantity of cotton has doubled, and the tobacco, bacon and flour has greatly increased. I believe that the net income over repairs and expenses, will this year exceed \$800,000. As soon as I am able, I will send you an abstract of the business done on the Public Works for April and May."

Revolution in the Stock Market.—The temporary increase of the prices of Stocks in the Cities has already begun to fall, and they seem now to be gradually reverting to the very lowest point of depression. Pennsylvania Pines, which were selling ten days ago at 51, brought on Friday last in Philadelphia 45; Girard and the United States Bank Stocks have, in like manner, receded from 7 to 6 and 5 respectively. The Pennsylvania Inquirer illustrates the hazard of Stock Gambling by the case of an individual who some ten days ago invested \$350 in stocks which he thought that he had bought very low. In half an hour after he had paid for them \$50 of the amount had disappeared by a sudden fall; the next day took off a slice of \$50 more, and there has been no increase of prices since. The United States Gazette says that capitalists appear to be building off for the great sale of stocks owned by the Commonwealth which are to be disposed of under the Domestic Creditor Bill of last winter. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that the Domestic Creditor Scrip, or Certificates on the books of the Auditor General, have enhanced the price from 70 to 85 on the 100. — *York Rep.*

Well done, Glorious Massachusetts!—The Whig State Convention of this State, before separating, adopted a series of most able, temperate, firm and spirited resolutions offered by Jonathan Chapman of Boston, which show that the true fire of the old revolutionary spirit is still there, and that the Whigs of 1843, are worthy the Whigs of 1776. We regret we have not room for the whole series, but as we have not, we give the first, merely as a sample of the whole.

Resolved, that in assembling together, as the Representatives of the Whig party of Massachusetts, whilst our first feelings are those of regret and mortification, that the State has fallen for a season under the control of a party, false in its principles and destructive in its action—we rejoice that the time has now come for the first step in the great work of redemption—that we welcome the sight of this great and earnest assembly of true friends who have come up to the rescue—that we give to each other the right hand of fellowship, and here, by all that is sacred to us in the honor and welfare of our venerable Commonwealth, by all that we cherish as citizens and value as individuals, we pledge ourselves, that, laying aside all irrelevant and distracting subjects, there shall be no faltering or hesitation in the single, yet all important work this day commenced—the restoration of Massachusetts to that state of honor and safety, which can be secured to her only by an administration of her Government by Whig men and upon Whig principles.

Let the Whigs of Pennsylvania carry out the spirit of this resolution.

Good Luck.—The recent discovery, made through the instrumentality of a deserving young lawyer, that an emigrant from the Emerald Isle was heir to an immense fortune, has been the subject of much conversation for several weeks. The lawyer to whom the Irishman so liberally gave the landed property at the West, estimated to be worth \$1,700,000, as a reward for his services, is Charles Grandison Thomas, Esq. who graduated at Harvard University in the year 1838. He has hitherto been subjected to a series of deprivations incident to those who are in straitened circumstances, and has sometimes been ready to despair of earning a living from his professional labors. He at one time thought of removing to the Western country, but by the timely assistance of friends he has been enabled to obtain a comfortable support. We rejoice at this unexpected smile of fortune upon him, for it is said to be a worthy young man, and we have no doubt but he will do much good with the large fortune which is likely so singularly and unexpectedly to come into his possession. — *Boston Bulletin.*

Death by Lightning.—The Lycoming Gazette announces the melancholy death of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, at their residence in Lycoming township, on Sunday evening the 31st inst. They were engaged, on benched knees, in offering up their devotions to the Supreme Being, when they were struck by lightning, and instantly killed. Four small children have, thus suddenly, been deprived of an affectionate father and mother, and left to the mercy and protection of an All-wise Providence. How striking the admonition: "Be ye also ready, for you know not when the Son of man cometh."

Jeus.—At the late meeting of the British Society for propagating the Gospel among the Jews, in London it was stated that there were 20,000 Jews in the city of London and but 12,000 in the Holy Land.

A Gentleman.—There have been various definitions of "a gentleman," but the prettiest and most poetic is that given by a fair girl in New York, the other day. "A gentleman," said she, "is a human being, combining a woman's tenderness with man's courage."

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Forum.

Popularity of Henry Clay in Pennsylv.

Meeting in Clinton.—HARRISBURG, June 10th, 1843. — It is gratifying to see the constantly recurring evidence of the popularity of Henry Clay in Pennsylvania. A gentleman from the north-western corner informs me that in that portion of the State the feeling in favor of Mr. Clay is growing more general every day. The numerous factions into which the Locofoco party is split, and the strife between the leaders, demonstrates plainly enough that personal ambition is the moving spring of all the aims of Mr. Van Buren and his competitors. The electing letters of the ex-President, universally elaborate, and like the oracles of the Pythones, intended to bear a double construction, have disgusted a great many of the plain spoken Locofocos. Mr. Van Buren never was personally popular in Pennsylvania, and never less so than at the present moment. Gen. Cass was killed at once by the demonstration made from the Executive Chamber at Harrisburg, in his favor. Col. Johnson is unquestionably more popular with the masses. I should not at all be surprised, however, to see a movement made at this place in a short time in favor of John C. Calhoun, and less surprised to see that movement result in securing him the nomination of the National Convention.

Mr. Clay will command not only the suffrage of the entire Whig party, but the favor of a considerable number of his former opponents, who have become convinced of the soundness of his views of governmental policy by the disastrous experience of the ruinous effects of the perished Credit! perished Commerce! system of Locofocoism. I intend this remark, not as a prediction, but as the result of my own observation, which I confirm by pointing to individuals now nominally Locofocos. At the Whig meetings held throughout Pennsylvania, Mr. Clay's name is always mentioned in the warmest terms of enthusiastic regard. The tone of the addresses and resolutions indicate that their feeling is not the result of party discipline, but the generous, spontaneous overflowings of hearts full of attachment to this distinguished statesman. Mr. Clay has now got hold of the affections of his countrymen. When any public man has touched the hearts of the people, you may be certain that he is no ordinary character, and that the ardent devotion he elicits is the sure presage of his elevation to the noblest honors within the gift of the people.

As a sign of the Clay feeling in the interior, I refer you to the great Whig meeting held at Lockhaven, Clinton county, May 15th. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Blanchard and Mackey, the former of whom is known to me as a lawyer of eminent worth and abilities. Both of these gentlemen dwell with eloquence upon the character and services of Henry Clay. They met a cordial response from the meeting, the sentiments of which are well expressed in the following resolution:

Resolved, that HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, is the first and only choice of the Whig party of Clinton county as the candidate for the Presidency in 1844—believing, as we do, that his high and commanding talents and lofty patriotism entitle him to the love and gratitude of every American citizen, and that through his patriotic efforts, more than those of any other man whose name has been mentioned in connexion with the Presidency, can our country be restored to her once prosperous condition."

Prices raised by a Tariff.—The people of the South are to be made 'new' by the tariff, and drawers of water to the manufacturers of the North, say the opponents of a discriminating tariff. They are to pay two prices for what they consume, in order that the rich capitalists of New England may make a good percentage on their money. These doleful expressions have been repeated so often, that many persons take them to be true, without troubling themselves to inquire into the facts. Some years since a prominent member of Congress was on a visit to this place, and was discoursing with great union on the unequal operation of the tariff of 1824, against the South. Among other instances, he adduced a certain fabric of cotton, the price of which to the southern consumer, he said, had been raised six cents a yard by the tariff. A skilful gentleman from the land of steady habits, who was sitting in the store in which the M. C. was discoursing, waited until he had aroused himself to the highest pitch of indignation against the grasping policy of the North, and then very coolly showed him a bale of the very goods, the price of which, he said, had been so much enhanced by the tariff, and which were selling in this market at precisely the price per yard which the M. C. had charged as an increase caused by the tariff to wit, six cents a yard. Now, here was one fact that put to flight a column of abstractions. The M. C. political economy made the yard of cloth cost six cents more than it did before, and the Connecticut man's practical experience showed that the cloth at the moment, was selling in the market at six cents per yard.

The experience of every day goes to show that the tariff of the tariff in the South is grossly in understood and misrepresented. — *Pittsburg Fair, Indulgence.*

Upwards of forty cells in the Massachusetts State Prison are vacant. It has for many years heretofore been a common error for a year or two past is attributed to the leniency of reform.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Forum.

More Murders in Arkansas.—The Washington Telegraph of the 24th ult.

brings intelligence of shocking murders committed in Egypt Fabre, Orleans county, Arkansas. Mr. Fabre, of the firm of Hill and Butler, was the owner of five negroes—a man and his wife and their three female children, the eldest about fourteen and the youngest about nine years old. Mr. Hill, on the 16th ult., gave the mother orders to do certain work which she refused, and being threatened with punishment, she ran and made her escape to the woods. Her husband then seized a club and made an attack upon Mr. Hill, inflicting several severe blows, when his daughter, a girl of fifteen, interposed between them, and received a blow intended for her father, and fell to the earth mortally wounded. Mr. Hill finally overpowered the negro and wrested the axe from him. His little son, a lad of 14, ran to the house for a gun loaded with buckshot, which he discharged into the shoulder of the negro. The fellow, however, did not fall, but took to his heels. He found his wife and children upon the banks of the river, and having explained to them the crimes which he had committed, he insisted that they should die with him, and after much constraint he succeeded in drawing himself and his three children. His wife escaped by clinging to a tree. A party in pursuit of the fiend discovered her in this situation, and subsequently recovered the four bodies of the drowned negroes, and buried them. Mr. Hill's daughter still survived at the last account.

Appended to the account of so diabolical a tragedy, is a statement that instead of severity, undue indulgence to his slaves, on the part of Mr. Hill, is the cause to which must be attributed this atrocious dispensation.

Murder in Scotland.—A report has prevailed for some days of a dreadful murder which was committed in January last, near Paisley, in Scotland. The one committing the horrid act, it is said, was the wife of the murdered man. He was wealthy and died suddenly. Six pious recently was excited and the body exhumed, when the stomach was found to be full of arsenic. The wife fled and took passage for the United States, but a messenger was immediately dispatched by the Acadia, and the guilty one demanded under the terms of the recent treaty. The vessel in which she embarked has not yet arrived, but she will no doubt be arrested, and meet with the punishment which she appears so richly to deserve. — *N. Y. Express.*

Mr. Clay in Michigan.—The Detroit Advertiser of the 7th inst. says:

"Among the Whigs of Michigan, so far as we have heard an expression of sentiment, there is no conflict of choice—all are united, warm, steadfast and decided in favor of Henry Clay as their candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Most emphatically is he our choice, and cordially can we unite with our friends in doing battle in his behalf in the coming contest. With this able, fearless, honest and straight forward champion of Whig principles, come success or defeat, we are willing, nay anxious, to risk our political fortunes. We have no desire to tamper with the devil or run after strange gods and be cheated with the siren-song of 'availability.' We believe the most worthy is the most available, and that that man is Henry Clay."

Expulsion of the Jesuits from Buenos Ayres.—A Montevideo paper says: "Governor Rosas has expelled the clergy of the order of Jesuits from Buenos Ayres in consequence of their having refused to hang up his portrait for public adoration over the altar of their church, as has been done by all the other priests in that city." The Buenos Ayres Herald confirms the fact of their expulsion, but does not assign the same cause for it.

A German butcher in the city of Allegheny.—about ten months since married a German girl in that city, with whom he lived very pleasantly until a few weeks since, when a woman arrived from the old country claiming the man as her husband and master. An amicable arrangement was effected between all parties, and the first wife obtained possession of the gentleman entering into engagements to support both. — *Pittsburg Chronicle.*

An Indian Duel is a rarity, but one recently took place between two Indians of the Quaw Paw tribe, in which one was killed immediately and the other was wounded, it was thought fatally. They fought with knives.

Making Vinegar.—If any body's vinegar won't get sour, they may find out the reason by reading the following from the Albany Cultivator:

Take a cask of any size—I prefer a large one—fill it about one-fourth to one-half full, and never exceed that, place it in the open air, or in the chamber or cellar. If the air can pass over it, fermentation will soon cease; it will lose its spirit or deaden as some express it, and be first-rate vinegar. Never let your cask be more than half full. I never knew good vinegar made in a full vessel.

The Force of Fat Turkey.—A postmaster was lately removed at Marine Town, Ill., to make room for Locofoco who sent a fat turkey to the editor of the Tyler paper in St. Louis. This is a new way to gobble up an office, and a new kind of key, (to key) to open a man's heart.

In the city of Pittsburg and its immediate vicinity there are 54 churches, for a population of about 30,000 souls.

From the Baltimore American.

THE UNITED STATES.

We find in a recent number of the Cincinnati Chronicle an able editorial dissertation on the 'Growth and Power of the United States.' The article in question commences with the remark that, ever since the complete establishment of the American constitutional government, the future growth and ultimate power of the United States have been a problem both with philosophers and political economists. The speculations connected with this subject it is alleged, have two strongly exciting causes—the first a desire to discover the effect of the freest institutions mankind had ever adopted, on the happiness and prosperity of the people under their influence; and the other a desire to discover the natural growth of the only nation which, since the earliest ages of the world, has been left undisturbed in its natural progress. As yet these problems have been only partially determined. Half a century, however, has furnished some elements of the ultimate result; and those which relate to physical growth and power may be regarded as leading to certainties of result, beyond any disturbing cause, except that of Divine Providence.

The writer properly deems the future prospect highly important, in considering our relations with other nations, and in determining our National policy, and this it was which induced him to enter upon a 'strict examination of the natural capabilities of our country.' The investigation has evidently been made with much care, and we feel no hesitation in presenting to our readers, in a condensed shape, some of his deductions.

The surface of the United States comprehends a space of about two million two hundred and fifty thousand square miles, and is about one-twentieth part of the land surface of the Earth. More than one half of this surface lies between the 35th and 45th degrees of latitude, in the very heart of the Temperate Zone, where nature brings men and fruits to the highest measure of comparative excellence. Of the whole two million two hundred and fifty thousand square miles of surface, only about two hundred and fifty thousand lie in the Atlantic slope, and two-thirds of the whole lie in the Valley of the Mississippi. To estimate rightly the population, which, under the natural laws of increase, will arise and be readily maintained on this surface, it is proper to consider the arability and fertility of the great American Basin, as the Valley of the Mississippi has been styled. In this vast region there is very little space occupied by mountains, marshes, or lakes, incapable of production. Almost the whole surface is arable. Its rivers are remarkably long. The main stream of the Mississippi river near latitude 48°, and joins the Gulf of Mexico about 29°, thus running through about 20 degrees of latitude. The Red River of Louisiana is one thousand miles in length; the Ohio, according to the heads of the Monongahela and Allegheny, is also one thousand miles long. The same and method shows, which occasion the annual floods, fall on distant mountains, and raise these streams to great height, pouring forth volumes of water, which irrigate and fertilize their banks. These great facts, taken in connection with the locality in the midst of the Temperate Zone, determine the conclusion that this great Basin is capable of producing more grain and consequently maintaining more people, than any other equal space on the face of the globe. It is gratifying to know, too, that so far as cultivation has extended, the practical result corresponds with the theory deduced from geographical facts.

The circumference or border line of the United States is about nine thousand five hundred miles in length. It may be divided thus: Boundary in common with British North America, 3,700 miles; boundary in common with Mexico, 2,300; coast of the Pacific, 700; coast of the Gulf of Mexico, 1,000; and coast of the Atlantic, 800 miles. The territory thus enclosed includes also nearly ten thousand miles of River and Lake navigation, of which two thirds are in the Valley of the Mississippi. Geographers of foreign countries have admitted that this extensive country has the most varied soil, climate and productions of any country on the face of the earth. The inevitable consequence of this is that its capabilities for population and wealth are correspondingly great.

A number of estimates of the progress of American population have been made. The writer is of the opinion that two of these—the one by Darby, the other by Prof. Tucker, are particularly worthy of notice. Comparing the estimates of these gentlemen, and taking the mean, it may be considered certain, continues the writer, that, without Divine interposition to the contrary, one century will increase the population of the United States to three hundred millions.

We must confess, that to our mind, the mean estimate here given appears to be far too great.

Estimates have been made which render it certain that the United States have an ultimate capacity of containing eight hundred millions of people, which is more than the entire population of the globe.

Valuable Diamond.—The largest known diamond is in the possession of the Emperor of Brazil; it is valued at twenty five millions of dollars, and the Emperor of Russia has the one next in worth.

Enough to Eat.—It is estimated that the amount of bread stuff raised in the United States last year, would give to every man, woman and child in the United States thirty-nine bushels.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, Pa. June 10, 1843.

The Rev. P. B. Brown, formerly of Gettysburg, and lately of Chester county, has taken charge of the Lutheran Churches at Manchester, Carroll county, Md.

Witherow's Plough.

It gives us pleasure to learn that the Plough, manufactured by our townsman, Mr. WITHEROW, is gaining rapidly in public favor. The fact of its having, by its superior excellence, entitled Mr. W. to the premium at the Agricultural exhibition near Baltimore last year, is strong evidence of its superiority. It is gratifying, no doubt, both to him and his friends, to have such evidences as the following:

Extract of a letter from A. G. L. Prewitt, a practical Farmer near Aberdeen, Mississippi, to S. Witherow, of this place.

"I have now to say to you, that the Plough has been sufficiently tried and examined in the prairie land, and proves to turn finely, far superior to any Plough we have. In new prairie, particularly, it does the thing so well, that it could not be done any better, completely upsetting the strongest turf with four horses."

State Stocks.

A sale of State Stocks took place at Philadelphia on Tuesday last. Not one-half were sold—those disposed of amounted to about \$520,000. Another sale will take place to-day at Harrisburg. Amongst them we observe 400 shares of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, 100 shares Hanover and Carlisle Turnpike, and 400 Wrightsville, York and Gettysburg Rail-road.

Lancaster County.

A portion of the Antislaverys of Lancaster county, amongst whom we observe the names of Mr. Stevens and Mr. Burrows, have had a meeting with a view to form a re-organization of the exclusive anti-masonic party in that county, and have called a delegate meeting to settle a ticket upon those principles. The Intelligencer (lococry) "The Convention met and was a miserable failure!" The Examiner, hitherto the organ of the Antimasonic party, appears to turn the matter into ridicule, and calls it "a laughable farce." Those men, however, appear determined to push the matter, and the result will be four tickets, (as the working-men have also called a County Convention to form a ticket) as follows: Regular Anti-masonic and Whig (Gray), New Organization (Scott), Locofocos (Buchanan), and Working-men. The Examiner seems to think the regular anti-masonic and whig ticket will next fall distance the field, whether the others run separately or join forces.

The Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny county have nominated another ticket, which makes three distinct tickets in that county, and if the locos should happen to divide, as Porter and anti-Porter, there may probably be five. The candidates for Congress already settled, are—

Whig and Antimasonic united—J. M. Breckenridge.
Exclusive Anti-masonic—Neville B. Craig.
Abolitionist—Dr. W. A. Henniman.

Bunker Hill Monument.

The President and his Cabinet have been received with respect in the different cities through which they have passed on their way to Boston, to be present at the celebration of the completion of the Bunker-hill Monument, which was to take place on Saturday last. There has been, however, but little enthusiasm any where—even in the City of New-York, where the crowd was immense, the people looked on, it is said, as a matter of curiosity and no more. In Philadelphia and Baltimore, the processions were represented to have been rather failures. Daniel Webster was to deliver the Oration upon the occasion. Great preparations were made at Boston, and it was likely to be an imposing celebration, and an immense assemblage would no doubt be congregated. We observe that a large number of gentlemen from Cincinnati and Louisville had gone on to the celebration.

The windows in clusters, their cheeks bearing visible marks of the industry of the morning, some of them looking, indeed, as though they had been polished a little with coarse towels, or had been in contact with rough faces. Every thing seemed lively and cheerful, and I took my post by the front window of the tavern bar room that I might mark, at once, what was going forward within and without. The landlord happened to be the brother of the groom—in the course of the morning the Sprouts assembled there pretty generally, to drink punch, and smoke a cigar with the was to be a

A very worthy young man, named CHERAMON, was killed at Rome, N. Y. on the 10th inst. by the explosion of a soda fountain at his drug store, while in the act of changing it. A stick hit him in the head, and instantly deprived him of life.

A SPENT FARM.—Mr. J. P. Cushing, of Boston, has expended on his celebrated farm, of 125 acres at Watertown, several hundred thousand dollars. The house now building on the premises is estimated to cost \$125,000. It is calculated for a princely residence, with Chinese verandahs, windows of stained glass, &c.

Maj. Tochman—Poland.

This distinguished Polish exile delivered two lectures last week in this place, upon Poland, her history, prospects, &c., which very highly interested a large and respectable audience. As an individual, his social intercourse with our citizens has been of a pleasing character; and as a lecturer upon the wrongs of Poland, he has induced a warmer & more enthusiastic feeling in favor of his down-trodden land. We can give no better evidence of this fact; than the following resolutions which were adopted at the close of his lecture, and which received the unanimous approval of the audience. All sympathize with Poland; and every pulse beats stronger when even a faint hope is cherished that she will ere long rise and triumph over her oppressors.

Poland.

At the close of the lecture of the distinguished Polish Exile, Maj. G. TOCHMAN, on Tuesday evening, June 13, the large and respectable audience assembled at the Court-house in Gettysburg, were, on motion, organized by calling to the chair, the Hon. GEORGE SMYSER, and the appointment of ROBERT G. HARPER as Secretary.

The Hon. JAMES COOPER, after a few remarks, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting has heard with feelings of liveliest sympathy, the eloquent, ingenious and highly instructive lecture of Maj. Tochman, a distinguished Polish Patriot, whom the misfortunes of his country have exiled, relative to the past history of Poland and her present prospect of ultimate emancipation from cruel and unrighteous oppression.

Resolved, That the dismemberment of Poland was an act of grievous outrage against an ancient, generous and gallant nation, who had more than once interposed herself as a bulwark between civilized, though almost vanquished Europe, and her barbarian foes.

Resolved, That the dissolution of the kingdom of Poland, and her partition amongst the usurpers, was justifiable only on the infamous maxim, that might is right; and that in her struggles for deliverance, she has a right to the sympathies of the virtuous and patriotic every where, and especially to the sympathies of the freemen of Republican America.

Resolved, That our hearts will be with Poland in every contest she may wage for liberty and restoration, and that we will pray to the God of battles to send her a good deliverance from the grasp of the usurpers, who have trampled down her Constitution, and endeavored to blot her name as a nation from the map of the world.

DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esq. after a few remarks, then offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That whilst we mingle our tears with those of the gallant and generous sons of Poland, at the grave of Polish Liberty, we cherish the fond hope that it will ere long rise from that grave, in all the beauty and vigor of renewed existence, rendering Poland's soil as illustrious for the triumphs of Freedom as it already is for the fearless chivalry of her sons, their intellectual achievements, and the hallowed recollections which cling to the ruins of its ancient institutions.

Resolved, That in listening to one of Poland's exiled champions, who bore him well in that array of heroes which breathed the storm of Russian power in all its colossal strength, and did battle for his country's sacred cause side by side with the illustrious Skrzynecki and his band of heroes, we have learned much to instruct, much to disabuse us of false impressions, and much to deepen our sympathy for the sufferings and our indignation at the wrongs of his country—a country which has been justly called "the bulwark of Christendom."

Resolved, That we are well persuaded that the restoration of Poland to its pristine integrity is not only nearly and intimately connected with the welfare of her people and the cause of liberal principles and rational liberty in Europe and throughout the world; but is a debt of honor and justice too tardily acknowledged and whose obligations cannot cancel or impair. When the ruthless spoilers of her independence shall have been compelled to render this tardy act of restitution; and the cup of retribution shall have been drained by them to the dregs, then and then only, may History draw a veil over the foulest transaction that defaces her page, and cover the dismemberment of Poland with the "charity of silence."

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of Gettysburg and this vicinity are hereby tendered to Maj. Tochman for his visit amongst us and the interesting information he has imparted; and we hereby assure him that wherever his future lot may be cast, whether in the land of the exile, the battle fields of his country, the desert or the dungeon of his country's ruthless oppressors, our best wishes, our kindest regards and our warmest sympathies will attend him, and the cause which, in a strange land but among a kindred people, he so ably advocates and so honorably represents.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be presented to Maj. TOCHMAN; and that they also be published in all the papers of the County.

GEO. SMYSER, Pres't.

R. G. HARPER, Sec'y.

The Richmond Whig, in the course of a strong article adverse to the admission of Texas into the Union, says that if slavery is perpetuated in Texas, the North will dissolve the Union, before it will consent to the annexation. If slavery is abolished there, and we feel confident it will be, then the North will dissolve the Union, rather than submit to such an overwhelming acquisition of strength to the non-slaveholding interests in the Federal Government.

The Whig therefore argues that it is the true policy to let Texas take care of herself.

Col. R. M. Johnson, at St. Louis, in a speech recently delivered at St. Louis, Col. Johnson used the following words:— "Had General Washington been commander at the Battle of the Marston, he would have taken the position selected by General Harrison and acted as General Harrison acted."

The Stores.

We are requested to announce that the Merchants of this Borough have agreed to close their Stores in the evening at 8 o'clock, for the present; and also, that they will be closed on the Fourth of July.

Gettysburg and Black's Tavern Turnpike.—The following persons were chosen officers of this Company, at the election on Tuesday last:

President.—Wm. McClellan.
Managers.—Joseph Wilson, Philip Fehl, Philip Bemer, S. F. Neely, Wm. McCurdy.
Mr. Winsor, was appointed Treasurer, and Mr. NEELY Secretary.

Mexican Indemnity.

The U. S. brig Dolphin, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th inst. from Vera Cruz, bringing the first instalment of the indemnity from Mexico, \$270,000.

The yellow fever was raging with great violence at Vera Cruz. Eight hundred cases were reported the day before the Dolphin left. An attempt had been made to assassinate Santa Anna, which failed. Several arrests had been made, of suspected persons.

Rapid Travelling.

The steamer Harry of the West arrived at St. Louis on the 5th inst. from New Orleans in 4 days and 17 hours!—This is said to be the shortest trip on record. The distance run was 1261 miles. Another boat made a trip from New Orleans to St. Louis and back again in 11 days—being 2522 miles!

Aerial Voyage to the Old World.

Mr. John Wise, the aeronaut, gives notice through the Lancaster Intelligencer, in an article over his own signature, that in the summer of 1844 he shall make an aerial voyage across the Atlantic ocean.

He says:— "Having from a long experience in aerostatics been convinced that a regular current of air is blowing at all times, from W. to E., with a velocity of from 20 to 40 miles per hour, according to the height from the earth, and having discovered a composition which will render silk or muslin impervious to hydrogen gas, so that a balloon may be kept aloft for many weeks, I feel confident, with these advantages, that a trip across the Atlantic will not be attended with as much real danger as by the common mode of transportation."

His balloon is to be 100 feet in diameter, giving a net ascending power of twenty-five thousand pounds. A sea worthy boat is to be used for the crew, which is to be depended on, in case of need—the crew of which is to consist of an aeronaut, a navigator and a scientific landman.

Mr. Webster and the Whigs.

The Whigs of Massachusetts are determined, if possible, to make Mr. Webster define his position. When he has done so, they will, no doubt, tell him where to go. With this view the Boston Daily Advertiser remarks as follows:

"We repeat, that while the Whigs of Massachusetts are anxious for a continuance of the mutual confidence and good-will which has for a long time subsisted between them and Mr. Webster, it is necessary to the revival of that confidence, which has been in some measure shaken in the minds of many of them, that they should know what are his present opinions and intentions in relation to the approaching elections. Does he intend to co-operate with the Whig party in the support of the nomination which they shall make for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this Commonwealth? Does he intend to unite with them in sending delegates to a National Convention for the nomination of Whig candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, and pledging themselves to support the nomination which shall be made by such Convention? Will he give any explanation of the views which have been expressed by him in his Baltimore speech, and on other occasions, which will serve to remove the painful doubts which have been excited in the minds of many persons, of his disposition to continue to support the principle of affording protection to domestic industry, which he has so strongly maintained hitherto?"

These are home questions, and from a quarter of the highest respectability.

Important from Washington. We learn that the administration of John Tyler, including the whole cabinet, have declared in favor of the views and policy of Mr. Webster, as developed in his Baltimore speech. This statement is also corroborated by the fact that the Madisonian, on the occasion of the Cabinet coming out in favor of the whole policy of Commercial Treaties, and an especial one with England. We have every reason to be lieve that this has been mainly brought about by Secretary Spencer.—Herald.

A Strange Prediction.—The Lancaster Examiner says the June snow is said to have a bearing upon the prophecy, some years since, of Lorenzo Dow, who said that in 1843 there would be no King in England, no President in the United States, and snow in June! If Lorenzo made such a prediction, events since his death have proved him to be a much better prophet than Father Miller, and the latter will have to yield the palm of honor. If the prediction was made, it is a singular coincidence that just at this time a Queen should be upon the throne of England, a Vice President should be performing the duties of President, and that it should snow in June, though it has frequently done so before.

Pink Prophecy.—One of a list of 34 authors who have given their opinion of the commencement and the end of the prophetic numbers, 1260 days, &c. the calculations of thirty-two have a ready proved false. These and others have had their adherents; some of them a multitude, all of whom probably believed their leaders, and proved as clear as day, their separate theories.

THE LOCUSTS.

To Postmasters and Editors.—This singular insect is at this time moving the people in various portions of the United States. But as it appears in one year in one section, and in another year in another, it is a matter of great interest in natural history to ascertain the boundaries and extent of territory occupied by each family or district. I announced a few days since, that I had ascertained the existence of sixteen different districts, one of them I have discovered two more, making eighteen districts or families of Locusts. Each Post Master in places where Locusts appear, will drop me a line stating the fact of the appearance at his location, I shall be able to make out a complete map of each district, embracing every State, County, town, &c., occupied by each family of locusts. This will give little trouble to the Postmaster, and will be of great service to the development of the natural history of our country. I will also send to every Postmaster, who shall send me the information required as above, a book, containing the whole natural history of the insect. To editors who shall copy this article and send me a copy of the paper containing it, I will also send a copy of the book above mentioned, when published. If editors of papers and Postmasters comply with this request, I shall be able to present to them the history of the most curious insect of the world. It must be obvious that nothing but the agency of the Postmasters and editors, as above, can accomplish the object; and I ask of them the more freely, because I can have no personal interest in it.

GIDEON B. SMITH, M. D.

Baltimore, (Md.) June 14, 1843.

Mr. Neagle, the distinguished artist, who visited Kentucky at the instance of the Clay club of Philadelphia, to execute for its members a full-length portrait of Henry Clay, is expected to return to that city in the course of a few days, bringing with him the paintings which he was appointed to execute. The Kentucky papers speak of the portrait as one of matchless fidelity, and as decidedly the best likeness of Mr. Clay that has ever been painted.

Our Worthy Governor.—In Philadelphia on Thursday evening last, says the Inquirer, Gov. Porter attended the Walnut street Theatre. Upon his arrival, one of his admirers cried out, "three cheers for Gov. Porter!" An awful pause ensued—no one cheered, and at last the audience burst into a laugh. So much for the man who received 23,000 majority.

Four Persons Killed by Lightning.

N. Y. Sun says that on Friday afternoon, as a shower was passing over a small dwelling, situated about three miles below Peek-hill, the lightning struck a large oak tree that stood by its side, passing down its branches, and gliding off through the side of the house, killing in its course three women and an infant child. There were other persons in the room, on the opposite side, but none were seriously injured, though considerably stunned. One of the women was the wife of John Conklin, the mother of the child; the other two young women, one his sister, the other his wife's sister.

Extraordinary Man.—A man by the name of Benoni T. Batchelder, resides in Meredith, about twenty-five years of age, who was born without legs, and with only one arm! He came up to the door of our office last week in a wagon, got out and came in as spry as any man. After finishing his business he went out, got into his wagon, cracked his whip, and went off as smart as some men would do with four legs. Mr. Batchelder goes up or down stairs with perfect ease, and can even go up or down a common ladder with facility. His body is of about the middle stature, and with that and the one arm which he has, he goes where he pleases, with as much apparent ease as almost any man.—Belknap N. H. Gazette.

BRITISH INTERFERENCE IN LIBERIA.—The Philadelphia Colonization Herald states that English cupiditry is hankering after Liberia. A new map of Africa has been got out, on which a claim is laid to a large portion of the Liberia territory. Mr. A. F. Smith, the royal geographer, told an associate of the Editor of the Herald, that the map was commanded by high authority. The article concludes by stating that a Committee of Parliament, who have been taking testimony the past year as to Liberia, are gathering all the testimony they can adverse to the rights of the present Governors, that the report of the Committee recommends to the British Government the construction of a fortress in the very heart of Liberia. The writer says:—"The fate of the Niger expedition has disappointed the dreams of the commercial grandeur indulged by Britain, previous to the failure of that pseudo philanthropic speculation. Liberia now offers the most safe, direct, and desirable access to the great valley of the Niger; and we much fear that the insatiable rapacity of England will disregard every obstacle to her obtaining for her slave-trading manufactures a magnificent market."

We have hitherto addressed our appeals to the philanthropist and the Christian. We now earnestly commend this important subject to the most serious consideration of the American patriot and statesman.

The Journal de Quebec, of Tuesday last, states that the house of Mr. Pierre Chouin, at Kamouraski, was destroyed by fire on Saturday last, occasioned by a child playing with lucifer matches, in a room where he was alone with another child, eight months old, who perished in the flames. The mother was absent at church at the time, and the father was also from home. The fire took in the bed, and a girl who endeavored to save the child, was partially injured by the flames.

A day horse lately ran off through the streets of Pittsburgh, in consequence of the drag to which he was attached being loaded with corn-kills. They could not stand that.—Pennsylvanian.

And other animals could not stand them in 1840. They will run and no mistake!—Farm.

First Conviction of a Capital Offence.—A man was convicted at Grand Rapids, Michigan, a few days ago for the murder of an Indian woman, whom he had first violated. In the first conviction of murder in that State, though doubtless, there have been many there who deserved to be hanged.

Johnson Stock Rising.—The Tennessee stock is rising in the political market. To say nothing of the extraordinary sensation produced by the Col. Johnson's red vest in St. Louis, it appears now that he carries a State nomination at his back. The bear gunners of Arkansas are going for him like a Mississippi flood—with a rush. At a State mass meeting of the party held at Columbus, in that State, at which Gov. Vell, Col. Sevier, U. S. Senator, and other leading partisans were in attendance, resolutions in favor of Johnson were passed by acclamation, and Col. A. N. Sevier, Wm. Folton and Edward Cross, were chosen delegates to the National Convention, with instructions to support Col. Johnson, "red vest" and all, for the Presidency.—Har. Tel.

Protection.—The New York Journal of Commerce rejoices in the hope that the Locofoco party will be able and willing in the next Congress, to refuse to modify the present misshapen tariff while they will effectually put it to death. We see nothing of the kind within the range of certainty. Free trade is not half so free as some of its advocates try to make it. There can be no doubt that England desires to glut our market with her fabrics, but we are not yet ready for that favor. She may, indeed, try to enforce her free trade upon us, as she has upon the Sandwich Islands, but it is to be hoped that such a freedom will not be allowed to her. The state of our nation is such as to require all the revenue which can come from a judiciously imposed discriminating tariff; and the state of our manufactures is such, as to be able to go on with such protection. That will do for the present; and when the Government shall, as of course it will, in 1845, come into the hands of the Whigs, and a smaller amount of income will be required to meet the ordinary expenses. It may be hoped that some of the manufactures will have so much advanced as to admit of a reduction of protection equal to the diminution of public expenditures. The case of coarse cottons will illustrate our idea. There have been so protected that we can now compete with England, in her own market, with these fabrics.—U. S. Gaz.

Remarkable Penitency of Life.

The State Gazette of Stockholm contains an account of a singular fact which occurred at Elfsborg, in April last. A poor tailor, travelling in that part of Sweden, accidentally fell into a coal pit, and remained there for the space of thirty-nine days without food. At the date of the 27th December he was stated to be doing well, though in a very feeble state.

An Arabian Horse.—A Paris correspondent of the Charleston Courier, speaks of a fine white Arab charger, owned by a French officer, taken in one of the battles in Africa, but so highly was he prized, that two hundred Arabs made a violent onset for the purpose of recapturing him, and failing in their object, endeavored to kill him, rather than leave him in French hands. The horse received three severe wounds, the marks of which are pretty visible. Under his saddle was found his well authenticated genealogy which proves his pure blood.

A gentleman named "Jatho," residing in Baltimore, has invented a self-winding clock which is said to approach to perpetual motion as nearly as any thing yet discovered.

Just as near, we suppose! Whenever we record these continual efforts to achieve an impossibility, it reminds us of the advice an old man gave to a son infected with this same perpetual motion mania; "Sonny," said he, "whenever thou canst lift thy body up by taking hold of the waistband of thy breeches, thou wilt be able to discover perpetual motion, but not till then. Sonny tried the experiment, but as he couldn't come it, he took his father's advice, and abandoned the search in despair, believing as we do, that perpetual motion is only to be found in the perpetual endeavors to discover it.—Har. Tel.

Cotton to Russia and China.—The New Orleans Tropic states that the shipments of cotton from that port to Russia and China were made a few days since. The ship Delhi cleared with a cargo of 2363 bales of cotton and 626 pigs of lead for Canton; and the ship Ceylon with a cargo of 1342 bales of cotton and 532 pigs lead for St. Petersburg.

DIED.

In Millerstown, on Tuesday the 13th inst. by the Rev. David D. Clark, Mr. George H. Harbaugh, to Miss Sarah Ann Eyster, in Carlisle, on the 30th ult. William H. Miller, Esq. (son of Gen. T. C. Miller) formerly of this place, to Miss Jane Rebecca McDowell, of that place.

On the 28th of May, at the residence of her son, in Hamilton township, Mrs. Rebecca Knox, relict of Dr. Samuel Knox, deceased, in the 85th year of her age.

At York, on the 8th inst. Gen. Jacob Spangler, aged 75 years. He was formerly Surveyor General of Pennsylvania.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Rebecca Knox, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL KNOX, Esq.

June 19.

An Apprentice Wanted.

THE subscriber is desirous of obtaining an Apprentice to the TAILORING BUSINESS. A lad from the country from 14 to 16 years of age, will meet with advantageous terms, on application to

C. ZECHER.

Gettysburg, June 19.

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED away on Sunday the 11th of June, a Bright

Bay Horse,

about 14 hands high, being nine years old, his two fore hoofs are split, and a lump on his back from the saddle. Any person who takes up said Horse, and will inform SAMUEL ZOLLENERBERGER of the same, will do him a favor. Address to Shippenburg Post office, Cumberland county, Pa.

SAMUEL ZOLLENERBERGER.

June 19.

Inquiry and Reward.

A young man, named HENRY M. ARDELL, born in 1819, and only son of Mr. John McAdell, of the city of Limerick, Ireland, left that country for the United States in 1839, with the intention of returning within a year, but there has not been any account received of him since then by his friends. His father came to this country in search of him in July, 1842, and will pay the following rewards, with thanks, for information concerning him: \$25 for any authentic account of his death, (if he has departed this life); \$400 for his present address, (if alive) in any part of America or the West Indies; \$1000 payable to his order, written with his own hand, and certified by a Roman Catholic Clergyman; and \$50, to be paid to any editor who will procure certain information relative to the said Henry McAdell. Please address letters to John McAdell, Merchant, No. 13 Pill Lane, Dublin; or to the care of Stephen John Hastings, Hardware Merchant, Limerick, Ireland; the editor of the Truth Teller, New-York; or to Thomas D. Rice, at the office of the Georgian, Savannah, Ga. June 19.

Pennsylvania Rifleman!

YOU will parade at the house of Capt. Wm. McGowan, on Saturday the 1st of July, at 9 o'clock in the morning precisely, with arms and accoutrements in good order, provided with ten rounds of blank cartridge. An appeal will be held on said day, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock. All those that do not attend on said day will be dealt with according to the laws of the Company.

By order of the Captain,

B. G. ZUMBRUNN, O. S.

June 19.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. W. Bell, deceased, will take notice that the Books are now in the hands of J. B. Danner, Esq. for collection, and those accounts that are due, will be paid by the 1st of July, will be dealt with according to law.

ANDREW POLLEY, Esq.

June 5.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of George L. Fuoss, Assignee in trust of Peter Cronkter, to and amongst the creditors of said Cronkter, will attend at the house of George Benitzell, in East Berlin, Adams county, on Saturday the 24th of June, inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. of said day, to perform the duties of his appointment—when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOHN PICKING, Auditor.

June 5.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of SAMUEL MEALS, late of McAllen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB B. MEALS, } Esq.

PHILIP BEAMER, }

June 5.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves as partners in the practice of the Law, and may be, at all times, consulted at their Office in York street, one door west of the bank, and adjoining the Prothonotary's Office.

JAMES COOPER,

WM. M'SHERRY.

May 8.

ALEX. B. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Centre Square north

of the Court house, between

Smith's and Stevenson's corner.

May 8.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 87
Wheat,	1 15 to 1 16
Rye,	62 to 63
Corn,	53 to 54
Oats,	28 to 30
Beef Cattle,	4 50 to 5 75
Hams,	6 to 7
Lard,	7 to 7 1/2

FARM AND MILL FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of JACOB KELLER, late of Adams county, Pa. deceased, we offer at Private Sale, the following:

REAL ESTATE

Farm & Grist Mill.
Containing 213 ACRES of Land. The property is situated in said township, 8 miles from Gettysburg; said Farm is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. J. Keller, deceased, has expended 2000 dollars worth of time to build during 5 or 6 years last past. The improvements consist of:

A BANK BARN,
Stone Dwelling-house,

recently built. The Mill, running, two power stones, and all the machinery in a complete state of repair. There is also a

Dwelling House
and Stable near the Mill.

Any person wishing to purchase said property, may ascertain the conditions by applying to the subscribers, living in Gettysburg.

ABRAHAM KELLER
DAVID SHRYVER, Ex'rs.

June 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of JACOB KELLER, late of Frederick county, deceased, I will offer a Public Sale on Tuesday the 27th day of June next, at 3 o'clock, p. m. on the premises, all the real estate of said deceased, consisting of:

A FARM,

Containing 139 ACRES of Land, and a Mountain Wood Lot,

containing 51 ACRES, which is one mile distant from the Farm. The Farm is situated in Frederick county, State of Maryland, one mile from Mt. St. Mary's College, and one mile and a half from St. Joseph's Sisterhood, and two miles from Emmittsburg.

It is one of the most beautiful and healthy situations in the county.

The House

stands upon an eminence, and commands a splendid view of the Blue Ridge Mountain for many miles, and directly in full view of Mt. St. Mary's College, and the Catholic Church upon the side of said mountain.

There is a pleasant little Stream of Water, which is headed by Mountain Springs coming directly out of the Blue Ridge Mountain, and never were known to fail; which passes immediately through said Farm, and waters all the fields upon the Farm. There is a first rate Well of Water immediately at the Kitchen door, also, a never failing Spring of good Water within forty or fifty yards from the Dwelling House. This

Dwelling House

is a comfortable LOG HOUSE, weatherboarded all round. Also, a Log Barn, a Kitchen, and a Tenant House, and all other necessary Out Buildings. The Fields are laid off conveniently and enclosed by good Chestnut fencing. The land is rolling and produces well. There is an

ORCHARD

of Choice Grafted Fruit, such as Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Damsons, Plums, etc.

The Terms of Sale are—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of April next, and the other two thirds to be paid annually in two equal instalments, from the first day of April next, with interest on the same from the first day of April next, the purchaser to give notes with security to be approved by the subscriber, to secure the purchase money.

Possession will be given on the first day of April next, and on the payment of the whole purchase money, a deed will be made by the subscriber.

RELIX B. TANEY, Ex'r.

May 22.

LAST NOTICE TO

Collectors of Adams County

THE Collectors of State and County Taxes, are hereby notified to make immediate and heavy payments on their respective Duplicates, as the necessities of the State and County are such, that they require considerable funds at this time in order to meet their current expenses; and the Collectors are hereby warned that no longer indulgence can or will be given. This is an unpleasant duty to the County Commissioners, but the requirements of the State Treasurer are imperative and must be complied with. If this is not done by the 15th day of July, suit will be brought against all delinquents without respect to persons.

J. A. THOMPSON,
County Treasurer.

June 5.

Assignees' Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed Assignees of JOHN FICKEL, of Baltimore township, Adams county, by deed of voluntary assignment in trust for creditors, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said John Fickel, to make payment to them, without delay, and all persons having claims against said Assignor, to make them known to them at their residence in Baltimore township.

JACOB KELLER, Assignor.

JOHN HARBOLO, Assignee.

May 29.

WAMPLER'S

Copper, Tin, and Sheet-Iron ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old established stand of WAMPLER'S, in South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, and where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Constantly on hand every variety of COPPER, TIN, and SHEET-IRON, made of the best material and in a workmanlike manner.

SPOUTING.

The reason for Spouting having arrived, he would call the attention of Farmers and others to the fact, that Summer and Fall being the only time that the work can be done, and that he has prepared himself in having a great deal of Spouting on hand, which he will be enabled to put up at the shortest notice, and at prices to suit the present hard times.

Repairing of House Spouting, Tin Ware, Copper Ware, &c. done at the shortest notice.

The highest price given in Cash for old Copper, Lead, Pewter and Brass.

The Orders of Country Merchants and others at a distance will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and despatch.

Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work.

GEORGE WAMPLER.

June 12.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers—that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment to the house of Wm. W. Hell, deceased, in Baltimore street, and formerly occupied for many years, as the Post Office, where he hopes his friends will give him an early call.

He would also inform the Public that he is regularly in receipt of the latest and newest Fashions from New York and Philadelphia, and he is confident of being able to please all who may call at his FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work, and a liberal discount made for the ready cash.

G. ZECHER.

April 10.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his Boot and Shoe-making Establishment, to the house formerly occupied by Dr. C. N. Reibach, next door to Craig's Hotel, in South Baltimore Street, where he is prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of

Boots and Shoes, at the shortest notice, and with constant keep on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, executed in a neat and workmanlike manner, at prices to suit the times.

Repairing done as usual.

Having had considerable practical experience in the business, the subscriber has no doubt that his work will recommend itself to the public patronage; he therefore solicits a liberal share of the same.

ISAAC KREBS.

May 16.

N. B. A deduction of twenty per cent (on all new work) will be made for CASH.

I. K.

Cough Lozenges.

THESE Lozenges are a judicious combination of our most valuable expectorant, diaphoretic, demulcent, anodyne and laxative remedies, which have long been in daily use by our best physicians, in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc. but which have recently been given in the form of powders, syrups or tinctures.

They are not offered to the public as a new discovery, but as an old and well established remedy in a more convenient and pleasant form. Price 25 cents.

Prepared by B. A. Fahnestock & Co. Pittsburg, and for sale by

S. H. RUEHLER.

June 5.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber is about to commence the business of BUTCHERING, which will be carried on for him by JOHN SCOTT, as his agent. The Slaughter House will be kept at the house of the latter, about a mile from Gettysburg, on the Millersburg road. He will keep a Meat Wagon, which will convey meat regularly to town and other places. The subscriber will be thankful for a share of the patronage of the public.

JAMES McCULLOUGH.

May 1.

PNEUMONIC

Or Cough Balsam.

THIS preparation has proved itself to be a very great efficacy in the cure of whooping Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, and other PNEUMONIC affections; and the proprietors feel warranted in recommending it as a safe and useful medicine, and are prepared to show certificates of its efficacy, in the most authentic manner.

Prepared by B. A. Fahnestock & Co. Pittsburg, and for sale by S. H. RUEHLER.

June 5.

Head Quarters, No. 1.

NEW & CHEAP

Grocery, Flour and CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened an establishment of the above description, at the old stand, lately occupied by R. G. McCreey, and long known as 'Smith's Corner,' where he has just received a

Lot of Fresh Groceries, Brown and Leaf Sugar,

Rice and Java Coffee, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Teas, fresh and good,

Chocolate and Spices, of all kinds, Honey, New Orleans, Sugar-House and Syrup Molasses,

A lot of Prime No. 1. Flouring, Prime Family Flour, Meal, Bran & Ship-stuffs.

He will also make and keep constantly on hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CONFECTIONARY, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

To which the attention of country Merchants is invited.

Fruits, Refreshments, &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for CASH, or exchanged for Country Produce. By strict attention to business and a readiness to please and accommodate, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

W. GILLESPIE.

May 20.

NEW & CHEAP SUMMER GOODS.

SUMMER Clothes, Gambroons, Dril lings, Cottonade, Plaids, Linens, Check Cambric, Satin, Silk & Marseilles Vestings, Silks, Chouen de Laines, Alparha Cloth, Prints, Gingham, Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. Just received from the city of Philadelphia, and for sale, cheap for CASH, at the store of

D. MIDDLECOFF,

Chambersburg Street.

May 15.

Ice Cream & Ice Cream!

THIS delightful refreshment constantly on hand at the Confectionary Establishment of the subscriber on the North East corner of the Diamond.—Also, at his private residence in South Baltimore Street, where Ladies and Gentlemen can have every accommodation and attention.

Parties supplied on the shortest notice.

J. GEORGE WEAVER.

May 22.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER WHEELS.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the owners of Mills and other Machinery, that he has made an important improvement in the construction of Water wheels, which will be found far superior to any Water wheels now in use—for the following reasons:—

1st. They will do the same work with one-third less water than any undershot or reaction wheel. 2d. They are much more simple and less expensive to build. 3d. They are much more durable, being cast-iron wheels. And, 4th. They are never obstructed by ice, nor impelled by back water. I speak with confidence concerning these Wheels. I have two of them in operation in my Mill, which have run about fifteen months, and during which time they have performed admirably well, and fully sustain the recommendation here given them. These wheels run horizontally under water, and will answer to any fall from 3 feet to 15 feet, and will answer for Saw-mills, or any other machinery requiring water power, and can be applied to gears or straps. I prefer the latter. I have three pairs of stones in my Mill, all running by straps. I have not a cog-wheel in the Mill. We find the straps to answer well, if properly constructed; they are infinitely cheaper, and they render the whole plan so very simple, that in fact there seems to be nothing to wear out or rot. The mill-wright work to one of these wheels, and all necessary gearing to run one pair of stones, can be made, and the cast wheel furnished and put up, for about fifty or fifty-five dollars, boarding found, and which in fact will answer to run two pairs of stones alternately. Think of this, all that are concerned. A cast water-wheel that may last for ages, and all the gearing necessary, for about \$50! The cast water-wheels used in the Western country cost \$100 at the furnace and are not half so good an article. All water wheels that are put up under my direction, will be warranted to perform as I say; if they do not, I will have them taken out and make no charge for the work. I have now had a fair trial of them through all seasons, and am fully satisfied that the wheels will answer in every particular.

Having obtained a Patent Right for the above improvement, I am now prepared to sell the right and privilege of using this plan of Water wheels to all who may be disposed to buy it.

I am desirous of appointing Agents in different sections of the country, to sell the wheels on the above plan, and to sell the right of using them. All letters addressed to me in Adams county, Penn., Gettysburg Post-office, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

SAMUEL DIEHL.

March 13.

CHAMBERSBURG

N. E. Corner of the Diamond.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and the vicinity, that he has just arrived from the city, and has opened at the store, McClellan's Corner, opposite Stevenson's Cash Store, a great assortment of CONFECTIONARY, Fruits, Cakes and Toys, all of which he is disposed to sell very low FOR CASH.

Among his assortment he will enumerate the following:

FRUITS.

Oranges, Almonds, Lemons, Filberts, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Palm Nuts, Ground Nuts, Cocoa Nuts.

CANDIES.

Lemon, Hourbound, Rock, Mint, Liquorice, Kisses, &c.

CAKES.

Pound, Ginger, Sponge, Sugar, Fruit, Tea, &c.

REFRESHMENTS.

Ice Cream, Beer, Mistletoe, Lemonade. He would also inform the Ladies that he can supply them with delicious Soaps, Perfumery, Oils and every thing calculated to dress up a complete Toilet. Toys of every description.

Being desirous of accommodating all who may give him a call, he respectfully asks a share of the public patronage.

J. G. WEAVER.

May 15.

Country dealers will find it an advantage to give him a call, as he is prepared to sell as low as can be bought in the city.

J. G. W.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the manufacture of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, in Chambersburg street, next door to the Post Office, and nearly opposite the Drug Store of Samuel H. Buehler, where he will at all times keep on hand a large assortment of TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, at prices to suit the times.

STOVE PIPE, of all sizes, will always be kept on hand, or made to order. The subscriber will also attend to making and putting up HOUSE SPOUTING, at the shortest notice, and upon reasonable terms.

GEORGE E. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, April 17.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Copper, Pewter, and Lead in exchange for Ware.

G. E. B.

Liquid Opodeldoc.

IN all those diseases for which the 'Common Opodeldoc' is usually applied, this is recommended as an incomparably superior preparation. Its fluid form renders it a convenient application to many parts of the body where the solid Opodeldoc could not be used with the same facility. It is also much more penetrating, and its action more immediate.

For sale by S. H. RUEHLER.

June 5.

DR. MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills & Phoenix Bitters.

EVERY where acknowledged as the best of all the numerous medicines that are offered to the public. Dr. Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters are daily and hourly sustaining the sound reputation which they have honestly and unostentatiously acquired. No person ever yet took them, even for a short period, without being so perfectly satisfied with their effects upon himself, as to recommend them to others.

The proprietor has never known or been informed of an instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic disease, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous, and bilious head-ache, costiveness, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, superinduce the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but three or four days, never fail. Taken at night, they promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and febrile obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without fail or delay.

The retail price of the Life Pills is 25 cents per box, or in larger boxes at 50 cents and \$1. The Phoenix Bitters are sold in bottles at 25 and 50 cents.

The above valuable medicines are for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. RUEHLER, in this place.

B. A. FAHNSTOCK'S

Anti-Bilious Pills.

THIS Cathartic compound combines small quantities of the most powerful and most purgative medicines of purgative action, and having a powerful tendency to the bilious humors, is extremely valuable in the cure of all bilious affections, and other complaints in which a cathartic is indicated. They are especially adapted for a family use, and are the most pure and most successful of any cathartic in use. Price 25 cents for a box containing 10 Pills.

For sale at the Drug Store of S. H. RUEHLER.

June 5.

OAKLEY'S

Compound Depurative Syrup.

FOR the cure of obstinate eruptions of the skin, pimples or pustules on the face, biles which arise from an impure habit of body, scaly eruptions, pains in the bones, chronic rheumatism, tetter, scrofula or king's evil, white swellings, syphilitic symptoms, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, either by a long residence in a hot and unhealthy climate, the injudicious use of Mercury, &c.

N. B. This medicine has frequently been found highly beneficial in chronic coughs, or colds of long standing.

Certificates from respectable individuals may be seen at any of the Stores where the medicine may be had, of which the following are part:

Reading, Berks county.

This certifies that my wife, Mrs. Deem, had for nearly eleven years suffered from a scrofulous eruption resembling tetter, which ate deep holes in her face, neck and arms, the constant discharge of which destroyed her health, and frequently confined her for different periods to her bed, during which time her sufferings were very great. The best medical attendance was obtained, and all the known remedies were tried with but an alleviation of her complaint, which always returned with increased malignity. Having lost all hopes of recovery, she had almost determined to give up the use of any other medicine; she was, however, by persuasion, induced to try Oakley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla, the use of five bottles of which has removed the disease, and restored her to perfect health.

THOMAS DEEM, opposite the depot, Reading, Pa.

I have attended Mr. Thomas Deem's family for the last few years, during which time I occasionally prescribed for Mrs. Deem for the affliction alluded to in the above certificate, with but temporary relief. I have every reason to believe her restoration to health is entirely owing to the use of Mr. Oakley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

SOLOMON G. BIRCH, M. D.

Reading, Berks county.

This certifies that my little son, about eight years old, had suffered for a long time from extensive sores on the right knee and leg, supposed to have been white swelling, which I found to be impossible to heal, even by the aid of the most respectable medical advice, until I was recommended to use Mr. George W. Oakley's Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, eight bottles of which not only healed the sores, but perfectly restored the child's health, which had suffered much in consequence of this affliction.

CATHARINE RINGEMAN, 7th above Penn-street, Reading.

These sores were presented to me both before and after the use of Mr. Oakley's Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in believing that it was the agent of his restoration.

J. P. HEISTER, M. D.

Reading, September 19.

Reading, Berks county.

This is to certify, that I was for a long time afflicted with rheumatic pains or rheumatism, so that I had lost the use of my arms entirely, and could walk with difficulty, being frequently confined to my bed, where I could only lie on my back. The flesh had left my arms and shoulders, so that they were little better than skin and bone, and my sufferings were great indeed. A neighbor having received much benefit from the use of Oakley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla, recommended it to me. I used seven bottles. The flesh has returned to my arms and shoulders, I have recovered the use of my limbs, and owe my restoration to health entirely to Mr. Oakley's Depurative Syrup.

NATHAN GABI, Bern township, Berks county, Pa.

Reading, Berks county.

We, the undersigned, having frequently used Mr. Oakley's Depurative Syrup of Sarsaparilla in the course of our practice, with decided beneficial results, cheerfully recommend it to the faculty as a superior preparation.

H. H. MUEHLERBURG, M. D.

SOLOMON G. BIRCH, M. D.

JOHN B. OTTO, M. D.

Reading, Berks county.

This certifies that my son was afflicted for better than one year, with breaking out of sores in different parts of the body, for which I tried various remedies recommended by skillful physicians, without the child receiving relief. My physicians then recommended Mr. Oakley's Syrup, and two bottles effected a perfect cure, so that the child is now healthy and strong.

DANIEL H. BOAS.

Reading, Berks county.

I, Benjamin Tyson, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for Berks county, do hereby certify, that I am well acquainted with the above persons whose names are attached to the foregoing certificates of cures performed by Oakley's Depurative Syrup, and that full faith and credit may be given to their recommendations there in given.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of said Court, at Reading, the first day of August.

BENJAMIN TYSON, Prob.

The above medicine may be had of the Proprietor, Reading, Pa., and of the following Agents:

ADAMS COUNTY.

S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg, Samuel H. Buehler, do.

J. B. McCreey, New Oxford.

MANIFOLD and McCall, Lower Chertford, John Manifold and Co. Mundy Creek, D. C. and W. Mizel, Windsor, Jacob Grove, Hopewell, Samuel Cross, do.

Reading, Berks county.